

**THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH**  
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by  
**HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,**  
AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.  
**WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.**

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.  
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

## SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

## PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE

## COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

## LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,

FOR SALE

AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

## BOOKS.

MONROE & HALLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

2 vols. Price \$10 00

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1 vol. Price 3 00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1860-61.

Pamphlet form. Price 1 00

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1 vol. Price 3 00

## BLANKS.

BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds.

Price—50 cts. per quire.

JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EXCEUTIONS.

Price—50 cts. per quire.

CONSTABLE'S SALE NOTICES, RECEIPTS, BONDS, &c.

Price—50 cts. per quire.

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Price—50 cts. per quire.

CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXCEUTIONS.

Price—60 cts. per quire.

BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky.

Price—75 cts. per quire.

BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

## BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of

Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work.

In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

## LAWYER'S BRIEFS

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

## BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

## PHENIX HOTEL,

(Corner of Main and Mulberry Streets), Lexington, Kentucky.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has leased this old and well known Hotel, in the city of Lexington, and that he has taken charge of the same.

The House has recently undergone a thorough renovation; the rooms are newly and neatly furnished; and still further improvements will be made to render it in all respects worthy of public patronage, and an agreeable home to those who may avail themselves of its privileges.

Intending to devote his own time and attention to the business, and to surround himself with competent assistants, together with faithful, polite and attentive servants, he gives the assurance to the public that no efforts on his part shall be wanting to make the old Phoenix in all respects worthy of its reputation in its palmy days.

Professions, however, are too easily and too frequently made to be of much value unless accompanied by corresponding acts, and he, therefore, only asks that the public may test the sincerity of his pledges by giving him a call. They will find him ready to minister to their comforts in the best manner in his power.

C. T. WORLEY.

Lexington, Jan. 10, 1862—w&twlm.

Frankfort Commonwealth copy to amount \$5, and charge Lex. Observer and Reporter.

## EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the estate of T. D. CARNEAL, deceased, are requested to call at the Farmers Bank and pay their notes. Otherwise it will be necessary to put these claims in a train for collection by law.

J. B. TEMPLE.

April 18—w&twlm. Exrs of T. D. Carneal.

## CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

WE HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST and best assortment of CIGARS and TOBACCO ever brought to this city. A box of fine cigars makes a handsome Christmas or New Year's gift. Call and get them at [dec21] GRAY & TODD'S.

**FINNELL & CHAMBERS,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**  
OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.  
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.  
February 22, 1860—tf.

**JAMES A. HARPER,**  
**Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,**  
Main Street between Broadway and Mill Street, LEXINGTON, KY.  
HAYING secured the services of a competent Auctioneer, I am now fully prepared to give prompt attention to all Sales of Stock, Real Estate or Personal Property, either in the city or country.  
N. B.—Consignments of all kinds solicited.  
January 1862.

**J. H. KINKEAD,**  
**ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,**  
GALLATIN, MO.  
PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Missouri, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.  
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.  
May 6, 1857—tf.

**LYSANDER HORD,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business attended to by him shall be faithfully and promptly done. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.  
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859—tf.

**JAMES SPEED**..... **WM. F. BARRETT.**

**SPEED & BARRETT,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville.  
[Jan. 17, '62—1y]

**For Sale.**  
**A Negro Woman, a New Carriage, and Jacks and Jennets.**  
I WISH to sell at private sale a valuable NEGRO WOMAN, about 38 or 39 years old—sound and healthy; a fine NEW CARRIAGE, which was made in Salem, Ohio, and has never been used; FOUR JACKS, one 4 years old next spring, and the others younger; and FIFTEEN JENNETS, of different ages.  
Good bargains will be given.  
nov30 w&twlm. L. W. MACREY.

**TAXPAYERS**  
WILL please take notice that their taxes must be paid. Further indulgence cannot be given. You will please be ready whenever called upon by

R. E. Collins, on the south side of the county; H. B. Smith, on the north side of the county; J. A. Crittenden, for the city of Frankfort; and I will always be found at my office to receive from whomsoever may call.

H. I. TODD, S. F. C.

December 25, 1861—tf.

## Notice to Trespassers.

WE, the undersigned, forbid hunting, shooting, game, and cutting trees upon our premises. The law will be enforced against all who do so.

Joseph Terry, S. B. Seefeldt,

Thomas Elliott, Joseph Parent,

Jeppes D. Parent, Wm. T. Reading,

Dr. J. R. Hawkins, A. B. Read,

Hugh Allen, Talbot Collins.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, February 1st, 1861. 1y

## DENTAL SURGERY,

BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

HIS operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine, this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.

Office at his residence on Main Street.

Frankfort, May 27, 1858.

## ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Short street between Limestone and Upper streets.

May 23, 1859—tf.

## JOHN RODMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.

[Oct. 28, 1853.]

## LAW NOTICE.

JAMES B. CLAY. THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

**CLAY & MONROE.**

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office short street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.

April 9, 1860—w&twlm.

## JOHN P. MORTON & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO MORTON & GRISWOLD.)

Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

HAVE constantly on hand a complete assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, quality, and price.

Colleges, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied at a small advance on cost. Wholesale or Retail.

[July 13, 1860—by.]

## COVE MILL FOR SALE.

SITUATED 1 1/2 miles North of Frankfort, on the Owenton turnpike road. For particulars apply to

R. C. STEELE, Frankfort Ky.

## LOOK AT THIS!

**M. L. PIERSON,**

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES.

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.

(At the old stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

I am also agent for Clark's Revolving Looper Sewing Machines—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$38; Hemmer \$5 extra.

ICE! ICE! ICE!—The greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock, A. M., until 9 o'clock, P. M.

March 21, 1860. M. L. PIERSON.

## Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort, feb2 twtf.

S. BLACK.

## Telegraph Office Removed.

THE Telegraph Office in this city has been removed to the Freight Office of the Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington Railroad depot. All persons having business with the office will please notice this change.

T. C. KYE, Agent.

## A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Hon. J. Harlan's office, St. Clair street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any patron, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Frankfort, July 2, 1860—tf.

## NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

THE undersigned having been greatly annoyed by trespassers roving over our farms hunting, cutting timber, pulling down fences, &c., we hereby warn all persons from hunting in future upon our respective lands, unless special permission be given.

John W. Russell, J. G. Yates,

A. C. Keenon, F. M. Taylor,

P. Swigert, William Armstrong,

Alex. Julian, William Hodges,

S. O. Crockett, James Milam,

R. C. Crockett, Thompson M. Taylor,

William Taylor, [March 31, 1862—2m.]

## Franklin County, Set.

TAKEN up as a stray, by John Henderson, living in the city of Frankfort, ONE DARK BAY HORSE, with black mane and tail; about fifteen hands high; eight years old this Spring; star in the forehead; a collar mark on the withers; severely marked with gear; has a shoe off the left hind foot, and has the appearance of having been very roughly used. Appraised by the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for said county, at twenty-five dollars, this 18th day of March, 1862.

GEO. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C.

March 21, 1862—1m.

## To the Artists of Kentucky.

PROPOSITIONS will be received for painting a full length likeness of HENRY CLAY and GEN. ANDREW JACKSON, to be hung up in the Capitol at Frankfort. Terms and cost for painting must be stated. Address

V. B. YOUNG, Frankfort, Ky.

Feb. 22 1862—4tf.

## STANLEY & WEITZELL,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that they have opened a select stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is in the Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

March 13, 1862—3w. [Yeoman copy.]

## POLK & BUCKLEY,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY.

POLK and R. H. Buckley having formed a partnership, will practice in the counties of Scott, Fayette, Woodford, Franklin, Bourbon, Harrison, Owen and Grant, and in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort.

Jan. 1862.

## DRY GOODS.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK of

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

purchased before the advance, which we are prepared to sell at very low prices to CASH dealers.

We invite the attention of such to our stock.

JAMES LOW & CO.,

208 and 210, West Side, Sixth Street, Louisville, Feb. 24, 1862—d&w2m.

## Samuel's New Establishment!

HENRY SAMUEL, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, is happy to inform his friends and the public that he is again established in comfortable and commodious rooms, and ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His new establishment is in the building of Col. Hodges, on St. Clair street. He solicits public patronage, and hopes that his old friends and customers, especially, who patronized him before the fire, will now find their way back to his shop.

March 12, 1862—by.

## H. SAMUEL,

CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT,

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooed, go to

H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

## Artesian Well Water.

SUPPLY always on hand at

SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

April, 1860.

## Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out from its attack, not in one place which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which renders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

## J. J. BUTLER'S

**EXCELSIOR FLUID INKS.**

Mercantile, for general purposes,

Record, for Ledgers and Records,

Copying, for Letter Press,

Carmines, of brilliant hue.

CELEBRATED FOR

1st. Intense black color, (at first of a greenish blue.)

2d. Easy flow from the Pen.

3d. Permanency, (will never fade by exposure.)

4th. Economy.

(EXPLANATION.—These Inks can be satisfactorily used to the last drop. Other domestic Inks in brief time grow too thick for use, and are at last to be thrown away before half consumed.)

The Carmines may be exposed to the action of the air without injury.

Facts Confirming the above Qualities

1st. These Writing Fluids are now in general use throughout the United States, with an increased demand.

2d. They have been analyzed by Dr. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist of New York City, and pronounced "equal in quality and durability to the best imported English Fluids." Manufactured by

J. J. BUTLER, Agent,

No. 39, Vine St. Cincinnati, O.



THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1862.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

SAID, Aug. 16, 1862.

The Senate was opened with prayer by the Rev. P. E. KAVANAUGH, of the Methodist church.

The Journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a memorial from citizens of the county of Adair, in relation to Senator Asa Bryant.

A message was received from the H. R. announcing the passage of sundry bills.

RESOLUTIONS.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the resignation of J. B. Temple, which was referred to the committee on Military Affairs, and is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY BOARD, Frankfort, Aug. 15, 1862.

Hon. JNO. F. FISK, Speaker of the Senate of Kentucky:

Sir: I take this method of resigning my position as President and member of the Military Board: this resignation to take effect from and after the last day of this month, or as much sooner as the Legislature will make other provision for the discharge of the duties now devolving upon me.

It would be a source of great satisfaction to me if the Legislature would take some steps for an examination and settlement of the business of this Board up to the close of my term of service.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, J. B. TEMPLE.

Hon. JOHN F. FISK, Speaker of the Senate, resigned his position as follows:

SARATOGA: I arise to perform what I consider a high patriotic duty—a duty to Kentucky and to the nation.

It comes to me from gentlemen in whom I have the highest confidence, that if I vacate my position as Speaker of the Senate, it will result in giving to the Commonwealth an Executive who will be able to act harmoniously and energetically with the loyal sentiment of the people.

I have but one rule of action. Let me see clearly that any course of conduct is a duty I owe to myself, my country, or my God, and I am divided at once. Surrounded as we are with perils to our State and nation, I sacrifice myself with pleasure, believing that under such circumstances we may secure internal peace, save the State, and serve the national cause. We must rescue the State and nation from the power of this great rebellion.

Before I retire from the high position which I hold by your suffrage, I wish to return to you my grateful thanks for the repeated evidences you have given to me of your confidence and kindness. These tokens of your approbation I shall cherish while I live.

I return the trust confided to me, and now resign the position of Speaker of this body.

Mr. M. P. MARSHALL offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the resignation of Senator Fisk, as Speaker of the Senate, is accepted.

Resolved, That the Senate deem this a fit opportunity to express their unqualified approbation of the manner in which Senator Fisk has discharged the duties of his important and delicate office. He has presided over this body with dignity, firmness and urbanity, and his whole administrative service has conducted to the good order and decorum of this body, and to the maintaining of the best interests of the State.

Resolved, That in voluntarily retiring from the office of Speaker of the Senate, Senator Fisk has shown a patriotism above all selfishness—manifesting that he is ready at all times to forego the emoluments of personal ambition, whenever he can do so in a manner consistent with the public good, and that, comprehending fully all the duties and requirements of the present crisis, his action in the premises entitles him to the gratitude of his country. He is a noble example of Kentucky patriotism, that knows and values no good but the public weal; and he should be remembered as a bright illustration of the patriot citizen, who, when the Commonwealth is in danger, rises to the front, and stands for the Commonwealth first, last, and all the time.

Mr. M. P. MARSHALL then nominated Hon. JAMES F. ROBINSON, as Speaker of the Senate, who received the following vote:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, (Fisk), Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Brainerd, Bryant, Buck, Butler, Cockrell, Davidson, DeHaven, Denny, Duke, Field, Gillies, Glenn, Goodloe, Graves, Grier, Grover, Irvin, Jenkins, M. P. Marshall, McClure, McHenry, Miller, Pratt, Rhea, Spalding, Speed, Whitaker, Worthington, Wright—31.

The Clerk appointed the Senators from Mason and the City of Louisville to conduct the Speaker elect to the Chair.

Upon taking the chair Mr. ROBINSON made a few remarks, returning thanks for the honor conferred, and recommending the observance of good order and decorum.

[Mr. ROBINSON'S remarks will appear in full as soon as we can obtain a copy of them.]

HOUSE BILL.

An act for the benefit of the mountain volunteer company, of Clarke county, known as the volunteer provost guard: referred to committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. DeHAVEN, the Senate took a recess until 12 o'clock.

The Senate re-assembled at 12 o'clock, and

On motion of Mr. BRUNER, took a recess until 3 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at 3 o'clock, according to adjournment.

RESOLUTION.

WASSEN, During the recess a number of resolutions were introduced in the Senate chamber, and during their stay here committed many depredations, viz: breaking the locks of the desks of Senators, breaking the locks of the table of the Clerks, and destroying all the unfinished business of the last session, and took a 1 the keys in the desk of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and left the Senate Chamber in a very filthy condition. Therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any provost marshal, military officer, or any person whatever to use either of the rooms occupied by the General Assembly, as a jail for the confinement of prisoners.

Resolved, Any person so offending shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$100, and be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months, at the discretion of a jury.

The rule requiring joint resolutions to lie on one day on the table was dispensed with, and the resolution referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. GOODLOE offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Public Printer shall, as soon as possible, furnish each member of the Senate with a copy of the rules thereof, and that after the present session the Public Printer shall, in preparing the rules of each House of the General Assembly, use but one volume or pamphlet, and not two, as is now the custom.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR was received by Mr. TATE, Assistant Secretary of State, which is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Aug. 16th, 1862.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Having felt for a long time that there did not exist between myself, and a large majority of the Legislature, the unity of sentiment and opinion, as to the true policy of the State, so important in the present crisis, I have felt it to be my duty to aid, by every means in my power, to promote domestic harmony, and to endeavor to prevent that most dreadful of all calamities, intestine strife, and civil war among the people of Kentucky, at the same time to protect, as far as possible, the rights and liberties of the minority, who differed, in their political views, from the majority of the Legislature. Knowing that in my position as Governor I was unable either to avert or to control any attempted usurpation of unauthorized authority, I expressed my willingness, some days ago, when written to by a distinguished member of the dominant party, to resign my present position, and which correspondence is herewith submitted, if assurances would be given that all efforts would be made to secure to the people the great ends I so much desired, and gentlemen selected to fill my position, who would record and history would afford a guarantee that these objects would be effected, or as far as practicable be secured. The action of the Legislature to-day in the selection of the distinguished Senator from Scott county, has given me a satisfactory assurance that all will be done to protect and secure the minority in their rights under the constitution, and to all the people of Kentucky their rights of life, liberty and property, to protect which governments were instituted among men. Feeling assured, from that act, and the individual assurances of many of the distinguished members of the dominant party in the Legislature, that the ends I so earnestly seek to attain will be carried out, I hereby resign my position as Governor of Kentucky, to take effect on Monday next, August 18th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and I now tender to my distinguished and very able successor my best wishes for the success of his administration, in the hope he will be more successful than I have been in protecting all classes of the citizens of my native and still dearly beloved State, in their rights under the constitution and laws to which I have faithfully endeavored to adhere, and in promoting the general welfare. Respectfully,

Your obedient servant, B. MAGOFFIN.

LEXINGTON, Thursday 7th, 1862.

GOVERNOR MAGOFFIN:

My Dear Sir:—There are rumors about an intention, or, at least, a willingness, on your part to resign your position in certain contingencies. I can trace these rumors to no certain source.

I am free to admit, that, in my opinion, there might be advantages derived by the State, and particularly by your political friends, from such a course on your part. I am very well satisfied that you can have no pleasure in the retention of office under the present circumstances; and I should be very much pleased if you would inform me what truth there is in the report referred to; that period, in the hope he will be more successful than I have been in protecting all classes of the citizens of my native and still dearly beloved State, in their rights under the constitution and laws to which I have faithfully endeavored to adhere, and in promoting the general welfare. Respectfully,

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I am free to admit, that, in my opinion, there might be advantages derived by the State, and particularly by your political friends, from such a course on your part. I am very well satisfied that you can have no pleasure in the retention of office under the present circumstances; and I should be very much pleased if you would inform me what truth there is in the report referred to; that period, in the hope he will be more successful than I have been in protecting all classes of the citizens of my native and still dearly beloved State, in their rights under the constitution and laws to which I have faithfully endeavored to adhere, and in promoting the general welfare. Respectfully,

Your obedient servant, B. MAGOFFIN.

LEXINGTON, Thursday 7th, 1862.

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Mr. MAXEY—For the benefit of common schools in Hart county.

Mr. LAYTON—For the benefit of Jno. T. Parker and John Birchard, of Lewis county.

Mr. COOPER—To amend the laws in relation to turnpike roads in which the State has an interest.

Mr. BAILEY—For the benefit of common schools of Logan county.

Mr. RICKETTS—To amend the act for the election of trustees of Greenville.

Mr. BURNAM—Requiring all the opinions of the Court of Appeals heretofore rendered, and hereafter rendered, to be recorded.

Mr. THOMAS—To amend the charter of Lebanon.

Mr. TAYLOR—To amend the charter of the Mayville and Mount Sterling turnpike. Same—To amend the charter of the Mayville Irish Benevolent Association.

Mr. GIBSON—The better to protect the citizens of this State.

Mr. CHANDLER—For the benefit of the marshal of Campbellville.

Mr. VAN WINKLE—For the benefit of the coroner of Wayne county.

Mr. J. B. COCHRAN—For the benefit of Eleanor Aud, of Shelby county.

Mr. THOMAS—To authorize county courts to levy a tax for the support of the indigent women and children whose husbands and fathers are in the army.

Mr. WOLFE—To amend article 2, chapter 17, Revised Statutes.

On motion of Mr. HUSTON, the House took a recess until 3 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at three o'clock.

A PETITION.

Was presented by Mr. WARRING, and appropriately referred.

RESIGNATION OF J. F. TEMPLE.

The Speaker laid before the House the resignation of J. B. Temple, President of the Military Board: referred to the Military committee.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. FINNELL offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed and instructed to inquire into, and report what suits in this House have been vacated by the acceptance by the occupants thereof of commissions, civil and military, from the government of the United States.

Messrs. FINNELL, BELL, WOLFE, UNDERWOOD, BURNAM, and B. R. YOUNG were appointed said committee.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

For Monday was granted to Mr. RANKIN.

Mr. BURNAM asked indefinite leave of absence for Mr. LINDSEY, as he could not come to the seat of government, his family being sick; refused.

Mr. MARTIN asked leave of absence until Wednesday, for Mr. BLUE; refused.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, and they were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. POINDEXTER—For the benefit of Geo. Long, a free man of color.

Mr. SPARKS—To change the lines of Henry and Trimble counties.

Mr. WALLER—To create a military board and provost guard for Marshall, Graves, and other counties.

Mr. MAXEY—To amend the charter of the town of Woodsonville.

Mr. TAYLOR—To amend the charter of the Kentucky University.

Mr. FINNELL—To provide for a military council.

Mr. M. YOUNG—To establish an additional precinct in Webster county.

RESIGNATION OF GOV. MAGOFFIN.

A message, in writing, from the Governor was received by the hands of Mr. J. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary of State, resigning the office of Governor, to take effect at 10 o'clock on Monday, the 18th inst.

[For message see Senate proceedings.]

RESOLUTION.

Mr. HUSTON offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of Kentucky, That in view of the resignation by the Governor of this Commonwealth of his office just communicated to us, to take effect on Monday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., that the Senate of Kentucky now in session be, and they are hereby invited to repair to the Hall of this House, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Monday, with the Speaker of their body, and with us to witness the administration of the oath of office to said Speaker of the Senate as acting Governor of this Commonwealth; and that a committee of three members of this House be appointed to inform the Senate of this resolution.

Messrs. HUSTON, BELL and WOLFE, were appointed the committee in pursuance of said resolution.

And then the House adjourned.

OFFICIAL.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the 37th Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 131.]

AN ACT for the relief of the register of the land office at Vincennes, Indiana, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to make such allowance for office rent during the temporary continuance of the land office at Vincennes, Indiana, as may, in his opinion, be just and proper.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Secretary be authorized to adjust the account of John Moore, postmaster at Vincennes, Indiana, and allow him at the usual rates for such services, compensation for the custody of the books, papers, and so forth, of the land office at Vincennes, Indiana, during the time the same were in his charge, under instructions from the Commissioner of the general land office, dated September third, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight; these allowances to be paid out of the appropriation for incidental expenses of district land officers: Provided, That the total sum paid under this act shall not exceed five hundred dollars.

[Approved July 12, 1862.]

[PUBLIC—No. 132.]

AN ACT confirming a land claim in the State of Iowa, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the grant of lands to the then Territory of Iowa for the improvement of the Des Moines river, made by the act of August eight, eighteen hundred and forty-six, is hereby extended so as to include the alternate sections (designated by odd numbers) lying within five miles of said river, between the Racoon fork and the

northern boundary of said State; such lands are to be held and applied in accordance with the provisions of the original grant, except that the consent of Congress is hereby given to the application of a portion thereof to aid in the construction of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines, and Minnesota railroad, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved March twenty-two, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight. And if any of said lands shall have been sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States before the passage of this act, excepting those released by the United States to the grantees of the State of Iowa under the joint resolution of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to set apart an equal amount of lands within said State to be certified in lieu thereof: Provided, That if the said State shall have sold and conveyed any portion of the lands lying within the limits of this grant the title of which has proved invalid, any lands which shall be certified to said State in lieu thereof by virtue of the provisions of this act shall inure to and be held as a trust fund for the benefit of the person or persons respectively whose titles shall have failed as aforesaid.

[Approved July 12, 1862.]

[PUBLIC—No. 133.]

AN ACT to establish certain post roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the bridge partly constructed across the Ohio river at Steubenville, in the State of Ohio, abutting on the Virginia shore of said river, is hereby declared to be a lawful structure: Provided, That when completed, if constructed without a draw, it shall leave an unobstructed headway in the channel of the river of not less than ninety feet above low-water mark, and such channel or water-way shall have an unobstructed width of not less than three hundred feet between the piers next to said channel or water-way; and one of the spans next adjoining thereto shall not be less than two hundred and twenty-five feet in length; and said bridge, if constructed with a draw, the same to be constructed under the limitations and conditions provided in the fourth section of this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said bridge and the bridge of the Ohio river are hereby declared a public highway, and established a post road for the purpose of transmission of mails of the United States, and that the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company, chartered by the legislature of the State of Ohio, and the Holiday's Cove Railroad Company, chartered by the State of Virginia, or either of them, are authorized to complete, maintain, and operate said road and bridge when completed, as set forth in the preceding section, any thing in any law or laws of the above-named State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any other railroad company or companies, whose line or lines of road may now or hereafter be built to the Ohio river, above the mouth of the Big Sandy river, in accordance with the terms of the charter or charters of said company or companies, to build a bridge across said river for the more perfect connection of any such roads, and for the passage of trains thereof, under the limitations and conditions hereafter provided.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That any bridge erected under the privileges of this act may, at the option of the company or companies building the same, be built either as a drawbridge, with a pivot or other form of draw, or with unbroken and continuous spans: Provided, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans it shall not be of less elevation than ninety feet above low-water mark over the channel of the said river; nor in any case less than forty feet above extreme high water, as understood at the point of location, measuring for such elevation to the bottom chord of the bridge; nor shall the span of such bridge, covering the main channel of the river, be less than three hundred feet in length, with also one of the next adjoining spans of not less than two hundred and twenty feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river as near as practicable: And provided also, That if any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a drawbridge the same shall be constructed with a span over the main channel of the river as understood at the time of the erection of the bridge of not less than three hundred feet in length, and said span shall not be less than seventy feet above low-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge, and one of the next adjoining spans shall not be less than two hundred and twenty feet in length; and also that there shall be a pivot draw constructed in every such bridge, at an accessible and navigable point, with spans of not less than one hundred feet in length, on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw: And provided also, That said draw shall always be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats whose construction may not, at the time, admit of their passing under the permanent spans of said bridge, except that said draw shall not be required to be opened when engines or trains are passing over said bridge, or when passenger trains are due, but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in the opening of said draw after the passage of such engines or trains.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That any bridge or bridges erected under the provisions of this act shall be lawful structures, and shall be recognized and known as post roads, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile which the company or companies erecting such bridge may from time to time receive on the balance of their line or lines for such services, and the officers and crews of all vessels, boats, or rafts navigating the said Ohio river are required to regulate the use of the said vessels and of any pipes or chimneys belonging thereto, so as not to interfere with the elevation, construction, or use of any of the bridges erected or legalized under the provisions of this act.



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

WILL WALLACE HARNEY, Editor.  
MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1862.

Extra copies of THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$3 per hundred. All orders for papers should be left with the reporters or at this office the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

After leaving Vicksburg, about one thousand negroes who had been employed on that ditch that never was finished, were turned loose to shift for themselves as best they could. Greeley wishes to know if any pro-slavery Democrat even can approve that. Nobody approves it, we presume, nor does any wise man approve the disturbance of the negro at all. Let him alone, and keep him out of our lines; for, if another policy is pursued, the same difficulty will occur that was felt at Vicksburg. The negro was of no further use, and he could not be carried along with the army. We have heard a great deal about using the labor of the negro in building fortifications, digging ditches, &c. It would be a new feature in war to have a class to work and a class to fight in the same army, and be compelled to find rations and transportation for the former as well as the latter.

The idea would call down on us the derision of all military men. There is no objection to employing negroes on manual labor upon principle; and it may be done occasionally where the negro labor is at hand; but to be compelled to support the negro after the work is done, is absurd as a matter of economy or convenience. Already the interference with the negro has been the cause of great suffering on his part. He has been, by General Hunter, mustered for bearing arms, and now the black regiments are disbanded. What will become of them? At Hilton Head the master ran away, and left the negro, and the latter has been set to raising cotton by Government agents. They have begun to run away from their new masters, difficult as it is to get away. If the idle experiments with the negro are continued, the cost will be apt to convert many of the abolition party, for they appreciate the value of the dollar.

It is thought by the crazy part of the anti-slavery men of the North, and given out by designing demagogues, that if liberty were offered the slaves, the negroes would flock into our lines, until they would soon all be in the Union armies. There is no puerility or mendacity that is too gross for this faction. The white man South, who is so disposed, don't find it so easy to get into our lines: how could the negro make his escape so easily? Besides, will our army accept all the women and children, and carry them along—transport, feed and clothe them? Or will these fugitives be thrown back en masse upon the loyal States?

With rational men of common practical sense, the subject is not worth discussing; nor do we suppose that the commander-in-chief of the armies can be seduced into such a blunder in policy. Humanity forbids any interference with the negro, as well as policy. It can produce nothing to the slave but suffering and misery.

The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal of the 12th says that all along the Ohio river the people are forming themselves into companies of Home Guards, the English and foreigners in separate companies. At Portsmouth, Pomeroy, Hamer and Marietta, effective companies, armed and drilled, await the approach of guerrillas, and will give them a bloody reception. At Letart, Meigs county, a band of Kentucky marauders surrounded the house of Mr. T. T. Hopkins and demanded, under many and deadly threats, the large sum of money which they supposed Mr. H. had. There being none in the house, Mr. H. could not of course satisfy them, and so he was compelled to stand quietly by and see his house searched and pillaged by these rope-deserving villains. Let the people rise to their protection and lynch, if nothing else will do, these desperadoes.

It will be seen that Senator Fisk, Speaker of the Senate, resigned his seat Saturday last, for public reasons, which he gives in his brief address. It was rumored that the Governor, in obedience to what, under the circumstances, he considered the best interests of the Commonwealth, would also tender his resignation, which he did. James F. Robinson, of Scott, was elected Speaker of the Senate, and, of course, he is to be hereafter Governor of the State. These changes we believe the public will generally approve.

How VOLUNTEERING PAYS.—It is said that in Truro, Massachusetts, the quota assigned to the town has been enlisted from one family, consisting of four sons. They received a bounty of \$325 each—total \$1,300, clubbed the funds, and purchased a farm for the "old folks," whom they leave in possession while they go to the war.

A number of wounded rebel prisoners, left behind by John Morgan, at Cynthia, passed through Covington on Thursday last, in charge of a squad of soldiers, on their way to Camp Chase, Ohio. Among the number was Capt. Carey, of the Morgan Legion.

On Wednesday last, about noon, the railroad bridge at Paris, was discovered to be on fire, but was extinguished without any material damage. The fire was communicated by sparks from the engine.

## NOTICE.

Every able-bodied male citizen of the city of Frankfort is hereby notified and required to report himself

AT THE COURT HOUSE  
ON MONDAY MORNING AUGUST 18, 1862,  
BETWEEN 8 AND 9 O'CLOCK, TO ENROLL THEMSELVES  
FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY.  
J. H. GARRARD, Provost Marshal.  
Sunday evening, Aug. 17, 1862.

**YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST.**—The yellow fever has broken out at Key West with unusual malignancy, and among the deaths from it during the week preceding the 4th inst., fifteen fatal cases had been reported. The disease had also made its appearance on board some of the U. S. ships. Many were sick, and new cases were multiplying every day. The United States steamer San Jacinto was badly infected, three of the crew having died, and fourteen were sick at the time of her sailing for Boston. The first case on board the St. Lawrence frigate died on the 4th, after an illness of three days. Captain Rogers, of the Huntsville, was ill. The fever is said to have been imported from Havana on board an English bark which put into Key West in distress. Case number two occurred among the crew of the slave bark captured by the Amanda, and the next was in Fort Taylor. It was not known to Flag Officer Lardner that a case had occurred on shore until it had made its appearance on board the San Jacinto, and one of her crew had died. Fleet Surgeon Horner was loth to pronounce the disease yellow fever, until the case became too well marked. And when he did discover the character of the disease it had assumed a form on board the flag-ship that compelled the fleet surgeon to recommend that she be sent at once to the North. A correspondent of the Herald writes:

There are so very many unacclimated persons on the Key, many of whom are more or less exposed to the sun, that we may expect to hear of great mortality. That it will get among the troops no one can doubt. All the medical precaution and skill will avail nothing, and if it does they will be decimated. It is most fortunate that the majority of the brigade have been removed; for had they been here, the mortality would have been frightful.

The order of Colonel Morgan, that any citizen taken sick with yellow fever should be removed to the slave barracks, was modified yesterday. Had he attempted to enforce the order a riot would have ensued, for no one would have submitted to have any member of a family taken from their own houses to a horrible hole, where death would have been the certain result, without resisting it, even if bloodshed were the consequence. The order said that parties sent to the barracks should find their own doctors, nurses, beds, bedding, and food. Had the order been enforced with all its requirements, ninety-nine out of every hundred would have died.

The harbor of Key West is almost deserted, nearly all the vessels having discharged their cargoes and left. The St. Lawrence and Huntsville are the only United States ships in the harbor, and I am under the impression they will leave in a few days.

The workmen in the machine shop have applied for and received permission to return to North on board the Connecticut. Being unacclimated, it is best they should go.

**VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA.**—We published Friday morning an important order from the War Department. No bounty or advance pay are hereafter to be paid to volunteers for new regiments, but they will be paid to volunteers to fill up the old regiments until next Friday, the 22d inst., and if not filled by that time, the fractional regiments will be consolidated, and the superfluous officers mustered out. The draft for the 300,000 militia called for will commence on Wednesday, September 3, at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue until five in the afternoon, and from day to day, during the same hours, until completed. If the old regiments are not filled up by volunteers before the 1st of next month, a special draft will be ordered to make up the deficiency. All officers in the field must remain there, and will under no circumstances be detached to accept a new command.

**FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.**—The Memphis Bulletin of the 3d inst. says the rebels at Vicksburg have possession of the Star of the West, ocean steamer, and a Balize tug, and are piercing their way for war vessels. The Star of the West is pierced for twenty-two guns. From twenty to thirty vessels constitute the extemporized war fleet which the Arkansas is gathering around her. They are mostly transports, and, of course, are not very formidable. The Prince of Wales, Magenta, Natchez, Ben. McCulloch, Vicksburg, Ferd. Kennett, Louisville, and Mary E. Keen are the names of some of the vessels.

**The Anglo-French commercial treaty** is a disappointment in more ways than one. The influx of French wines, brandies, silks, gloves, bronzes and jewelry into England has not been so sudden or excessive as was expected; and the exportation of British produce, greatly as it has been stimulated, has increased less under the heads of coals and iron, and more under those of other commodities.

**Godey's Lady's Book**, for September, is received. It is one of the best numbers yet published. Godey is still unrivaled as a caterer to the tastes of the fair sex. He must be a lady's man, to know so well what suits the ladies.

**The Paris citizen** says, Col. Metcalf's Regiment numbers 1,700 men. The surplus, we understand, will be transferred to some other regiment.

**The Rev. Mr. Ambrose**, of Paris, has been appointed Chaplain to Metcalf's regiment.

## MISCELLANY.

**THE RICHMOND MESSENGER.**—We regret to be called on to announce the temporary suspension of the Richmond (Ky.) Messenger. The gallant editor thus makes the announcement to his readers:

With this number of the Messenger we bid adieu to our readers—temporarily, we trust. The great business of the country at present is war, to which all other branches of trade and professions are subservient. We lay aside the pen and take up the sword, which we will endeavor to wield to some purpose on the side of the Union whenever opportunity offers.

Generals Breckinridge and Van Dorn are at or near Vicksburg. They have a fair reputation with the army. We think either of them the equal of Bragg; but neither of them at all comparable to Price. Rumor says that Breckinridge is looking to the capture of New Orleans, provided our forces now yield their intention to capture Vicksburg. We are disposed to credit this report. He will find it a difficult and perilous adventure. *Nous verrons.*

[Memphis Bulletin.]

Among the last glorious sentiments delivered by the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, was this:

"The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors."

Porter and Jackson, with their cavalry have hung around Memphis to the injury of the people and its trade. They plunder and pilfer, and chase and capture our cotton speculators, who would purchase the undestroyed cotton, thereby supplying the needy with the means to procure necessities.

[Memphis Bulletin.]

The 11-inch guns intended for the battery of the New Ironsides were hauled from the Navy yard to the foot of Reed street, Philadelphia, on Monday, to be hoisted into the vessel. The demands of the Government for the use of this vessel are so urgent, that a number of workmen were engaged upon her on Sunday. Orders have been received to complete her at the earliest possible moment.

The army of Maj. Gen. T. C. Hindman, trans-Mississippi, is said to be scattered from one end of the State to the other in small squads, incapable of accomplishing any object of military importance.

If any man wants an office hereafter, from constable up, he must show what he has done for the war. A man who has done nothing will not stand a ghost of a chance to fill an office during this generation.

On Dr. T.—That a widowed member of the Cabinet is about to form a union with a distinguished widow lady, a resident of Boston.

At a meeting held in Locke, near Auburn, New York, a few days ago, a Mr. Mulligan said he would enlist if his wife was willing. A recruiting officer sought out the wife and inquired whether she was willing that her husband should enlist. "Yes," was the prompt reply, "and if he won't enlist, I will put on his breeches and enlist myself."

Many persons are now here endeavoring to save their military friends from the effect of the annulment of their furloughs. *Memphis Bulletin*

Gen. Jeff. Thompson has been and is now south of this with an inconsiderable command. Jeff. is better at plundering than at fighting. He is to the Federals what the goat is to the ox, capable of worrying only.

So many fishermen have entered the navy that four thousand green hands are required to man the mackerel fleet. The fishermen have been tempted away by the more probable "haul" of the blockade. Individual cases are given where seamen have made \$2,000 or \$2,200 apiece from single captures.

A Boston paper says that a miniature steam car makes daily trips over some of the city railroads. It is an experiment, and is said to be quite successful.

**Col. Jacob's Regiment Fail.**  
To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:  
You will please give notice that my regiment is full and that I cannot receive another man, and please express my thanks to those who have aided me in raising this noble regiment. Never were her sons more anxious to do gallant deeds, and never more worthy of their noble sires than now.

Respectfully, yours,  
RICHARD T. JACOB.  
Col. Ninth Ky. Cavalry.  
EMINENCE, August 15.

**TAKEN UPON THE CHURCH.**—In a certain Dutch settlement in the vicinity of Communipaw, in the State of New Jersey, the dominion of the church gave notice from the desk that those who wished to unite with the church should attend at the parsonage on the following Wednesday afternoon, that he might examine them on religious subjects before being received as members.

Hans, a simple, harmless fellow, with a soft heart and a head of the same consistency, went and presented himself as a candidate for church-membership; or, as he expressed himself, "to be taken in upon the church."

The dominie, suspicious of Hans' knowledge in doctrinal matters, began his inquiries by asking him how many Gods there were?

Hans, counting on his finger, said: "The God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob—that is three; den dere ish God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost—that makes six, and may be dere ish some more I don't recollect, so we will call it eight."

"Hans," said the dominie, "you will never do; you must go back and learn your catechism."

## TELEGRAPHIC.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—Last night a train of cars arrived from Culpepper, bringing another installment of Confederate prisoners, numbering about 150.

The steamer Key Port has brought up a guard from General Burnside's division, having in custody Mayor Slaughter and fourteen other prominent citizens of Fredericksburg, who are charged with secretly aiding and abetting the enemy, and giving them information of the movements of our army. They were immediately conveyed to the old Capitol prison. Another batch of the same description are expected here to-night.

Admiral Dupont has reported to the Navy Department, that, on the 4th inst., the steamer Huron captured the schooner Aquila, while attempting to run the blockade off Charleston harbor. She is of seventy-seven tons burden, and was laden with between three and four hundred barrels of turpentine, and bound for Nassau, New Providence.

**CULPEPPER, Aug. 15.**  
General Buford returned yesterday. The enemy is believed to be four miles back of the Rapidan, while the main point of defense is Gordonsville. It is reported they occupy the line of the Central Railroad from Louisa to Charlotte, which looks like having formed a new line of defense. They are entrenching with a view to fighting a decisive battle at or near Gordonsville.

**PHILADELPHIA, August 15.**  
There is a rumor current here which is based on good authority that McClellan's late movements on the Peninsula have been conducted with entire safety to his command. The first arrest under the recent order of the War Department is that of John Apple, the notorious policeman. He was arrested for discouraging enlistments and sent to Washington this afternoon.

**CAIRO, August 15.**—The Grenada Appeal of the 9th says that Baton Rouge is in the hands of Breckinridge; that he captured four regiments, and sunk six transports and two gunboats.

The same paper has a dispatch of the 7th from Knoxville, which places the Federal loss at Tazewell, near Cumberland Gap, at 800, and says the fight lasted two days.

**UNITED STATES MAIL.**  
KENTUCKY.  
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, July 31, 1862.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 10 o'clock a. m. of Tuesday, September 30, 1862, for conveying the mails of the United States in Kentucky, from November 1, 1862, to June 30, 1866, on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified. (Being, with some exceptions, routes established by acts of Congress approved June 2 and July 14, 1862.)

Decisions announced by October 7, 1862.  
9696 From Bryansville to Harrodsburg, 15 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Bryansville Saturday at 8 a. m.  
Arrive at Harrodsburg by 12 m.  
Leave Harrodsburg Saturday at 1 p. m.  
Arrive at Bryansville by 5 p. m.  
Bids for more frequent service invited.

9697 From Greensburg, by James Whitlock's, on Greasy Creek, to Edmon-ton, 23 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Greensburg Thursday at 8 p. m.  
Arrive at Edmon-ton by 5 p. m.  
Leave Edmon-ton Friday at 8 a. m.  
Arrive at Greensburg by 5 p. m.

9698 From Lancaster to Buck Eye, 9 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Lancaster Saturday at 3 p. m.  
Arrive at Buck Eye by 6 p. m.  
Leave Buck Eye Saturday at 12 m.  
Arrive at Lancaster by 2 p. m.

9699 From Mount Pleasant to Crank's Creek and back, once a week.  
Bidders will state the distance and give the schedule by which they propose to perform service.

9700 From Winchester, by Boonsboro and Foxtown, to Richmond, 22 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Winchester Thursday at 7 a. m.  
Arrive at Richmond by 12 m.  
Leave Richmond Thursday at 1 p. m.  
Arrive at Winchester by 7 p. m.  
Bids for more frequent service invited.

For forms of proposal guarantee and certificate, and instructions as to the conditions to be embraced in the contracts, see advertisement of July 31st 1862, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices on the routes.  
M. BLAIR,  
Postmaster General.

May 13, '62-wkt-w4t

**AGUSTA, August 14, 1862.**  
A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, will be held at Frankfort, Wednesday, the 20th inst.

L. J. BRADFORD, President.

**MOVEMENTS OF CASSIUS M. CLAY.**—There will be a shade of disappointment felt by those who hoped that the return of Cassius M. Clay would add to our army a live fighting General, when they learn that, instead of entering the military service, he is about to resume his position as Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg. Probably Mr. Clay, whose opinions on the subject of emancipation are so well known, is convinced that the present policy of the Government would debar him from carrying out his own views, and would render his military system as obnoxious to the Government as was that of Fremont. He is personally popular with the Czar Alexander, and at the Court of Russia can, under present circumstances, do better service to his country than in the field.

Mr. Clay will return to Russia about the 1st of October. He has been earnestly invited to give public expression to his views on the present crisis, and will speak in this city on Thursday or Friday of this week.

Mr. Cameron had already notified the Government of his desire to leave Russia, and, indeed, it is well known that he only intended to fill the position of United States Minister to St. Petersburg for a few months.

—Evening Post.

**ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF IOWA.**—Many years ago before the "pale faces" had taken possession of the fertile land west of the Mississippi, a tribe of Indians encamped on the bluffs overlooking the Iowa river. The chief of the tribe coming in view of the river unexpectedly, was struck with rapture at the surrounding grand and picturesque beauty, and in his native dialect exclaimed: "Iowa, Iowa!" beautiful, beautiful!

Hence the name of the river, afterward given to all that portion of the Louisiana purchase now forming the state of Iowa.

Baptist Family Magazine.

## 7th Judicial District.

JUDGE. COM'Y ATT'Y.

COUNTIES.

Ballitt.....	525	399	191
Oldham.....	459	385	44
Shelby.....	1,062	702	421
Spencer.....	333	223	143
Jefferson.....	5,206	2,764	3,391
	7,589	4,413	4,190

## 8th Judicial District.

JUDGE. COM'Y ATT'Y.

COUNTIES.

Boone.....	523	—	527
Carroll.....	24	223	—
Franklin.....	848	1	817
Gallatin.....	289	35	—
Grant.....	6	743	—
Henry.....	1172	30	—
Madison.....	439	7	21
Trimble.....	82	32	—
	3583	1157	7
	7	21	4383

The foregoing is a true statement of the official returns as received at the office of Secretary of State, for the election of Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney in the 7th and 8th Judicial Districts. Attest: JAS. W. TATE, Asst Sec'y.  
FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 14, 1862.

We learn from a passenger on the Keokuk packet, which arrived here Saturday morning, that on Friday, at Hannibal a dispatch had just been received from the operator at Hunnewell, stating that Col. McNeil, on that day had attacked Poindexter and his band and routed them completely, killing a large number and capturing many prisoners. Among those captured were thirty-eight bushwhackers who had previously been released on parole. As soon as the fact was ascertained they were immediately shot.

[St. Louis Democrat, 11th.]

## DIED.

On the morning of the 7th of July, at eight o'clock, at the residence of her uncle, Dr. Harvey Slaughter, in Bushwacker, Ky., Miss ALICE WAYNE LEEBOON, daughter of Samuel V. and Jane A. Leedon, aged twenty-four years.

Southern papers please copy.

At St. Joseph Infirmary, of consumption, MARY A., consort of Samuel W. Black, aged 35 years.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

FROM FRANKFORT TO LOUISVILLE.  
Accommodation Train departs at..... 5.10 a. m.  
Evening Train departs at..... 3.33 p. m.  
FROM LOUISVILLE TO FRANKFORT.  
Accommodation Train departs at..... 4.00 p. m.  
FROM FRANKFORT TO LEXINGTON.  
Morning Train departs at..... 9.30 a. m.  
FROM LEXINGTON TO LEXINGTON.  
Morning Train departs at..... 5.50 a. m.  
FROM LEXINGTON TO LOUISVILLE.  
Evening Train departs at..... 2.00 p. m.

### Kentucky Central Railroad.

FROM LEXINGTON TO COVINGTON.  
Morning Train departs at..... 5.50 a. m.  
Evening Train departs at..... 2.00 p. m.  
FROM COVINGTON TO LEXINGTON.  
Morning Train departs at..... 6.30 a. m.  
Evening Train departs at..... 2.20 p. m.  
FROM LEXINGTON TO NICHOLASVILLE.  
Train departs at..... 11.43 a. m.  
FROM NICHOLASVILLE TO LEXINGTON.  
Train departs at..... 12.40 p. m.

### CAPITAL HOTEL BAR.

HENRY THORPE, long engaged in the bar restaurants of the City of Louisville, has leased the Bar of the Capital Hotel, from the Proprietors, and will, THIS MORNING, open an assortment of the very best Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, &c., &c., and respectfully solicits the patronage of the citizens of Frankfort and visitors to the capital of our State.  
August 15-3t.

Godey's Lady's Book, Peterson's Ladies Magazine, and Ballow's Dollar Monthly, for September, received and for sale by HARRY DUVALL, Agent, Old Mansion House Corner, Frankfort, August 15, 1862-3t.

### ICE! ICE! ICE!

#### Northern Lake Ice Cheap for Cash!

I have a full supply of the best quality of NORTHERN LAKE ICE which I will deliver to the citizens of Frankfort at their houses every morning during the season, cheap for cash.

SANFORD GOINS.  
Yeoman copy.

May 23, 1862-4s.

### MRS. MARY WILLIS TODD'S

SCHOOL will commence, Monday 30th of August, in the basement of the Presbyterian church.

Price reduced on account of the times to \$8 and \$10 per session of 5 months.  
August 15-4t.

### FOR THE WAR.

I AM authorized by the Military Board to raise a Regiment of Infantry for three years or the war. My headquarters for the present will be at Owensboro. Arrangements will be made as soon as possible for quarters and subsistence. If any full companies are ready to be tendered before my return to Owensboro, they will report to my Adjutant, E. R. Wing.

Volunteers! get your bounty. Save the mortification of a draft, and the war in less than nine months, and you will be discharged as soon as if you wait to be compelled to go.

GEORGE H. YEAMAN,  
Col. 34th Ky. Vols.

### Horse Stolen—\$10 Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 9th inst., a DUN HORSE, with black mane and tail; a stripe from his coupling to the tail; about 15 hands high; six years old. He has a large sink in his forehead over the left eye. When he was stolen he was shod all round. He paces well, and is a good work horse, but rather dull. The above reward will be paid for his recovery.

WM. H. POINDEXTER.

Stampingground, Aug. 13, 1862-1m.

### STRAY COW.

STRAYED or stolen from the undersigned on Thursday, August 7th, 1862, a RED COW, of good size; no ear marks; she was giving milk. I purchased her of Mr. B. Exum, of Bridgeport, and she may be in that vicinity. A liberal reward will be given for her return to me, or information that will enable me to get her.

G. W. LEWIS,  
Commonwealth's Office.

## THE NEW NATIONAL TAX LAW.

GET THE BEST. LARGE TYPE. With Paragraph Head-lines and Index. BY far the best and most satisfactory edition offered is the CITIZEN'S STANDARD (DIME) EDITION, published by BEADLE & CO., New York. It has the preference over all others in business circles. It is the last revised and

## AUTHENTICATED COPY.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THIS EDITION. It has already had an immense sale in the great seaboard cities, and agents have made from \$10 to \$15 per day in its sale. Everybody must have a copy—every manufacturer, every merchant, every mechanic, and every farmer. Compare it with other editions and none other will be taken. Sample copies sent, post-paid, on receipt of 10 cents. Address or call upon BEADLE & CO., Publishers, N. Y. 200 Copies of the Law may be obtained at J. D. POLLARD'S News Depot. [Aug. 8-2t.]

## THE MISES SMITH.

DAUGHTERS of Rt. Rev. B. B. Smith, D. D., propose opening a School in the City of Frankfort, on the 2d Monday in September, for the Education of Young Ladies.

Terms per session of twenty weeks. Board in the family of the Principals, including Washing and Fuel..... \$80 00 Tuition, including all English Branches..... 20 00 French, including all French Branches..... 10 00 Music at Master's prices..... 5 00

Payments required for each session in advance. The Rev. Mr. Norton has kindly consented to take Classes in English Literature and Belle Lettres.

Further information can be obtained from Rev. Mr. Norton or Bishop Norton. The school will be taught in the commodious building in South Frankfort, formerly used by Mr. Fall for that purpose. August 6-tw to Oct. 1.

## NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Frankfort, Georgetown and Paris Mail and Passenger Line.

THE Mail Carriage on this line leaves Frankfort on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and returning leaves Paris on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. The charge for Through or Way Passengers will be moderate—lower than the fare by the railroad route, and good time made. Packages will also be carried on reasonable terms. Patronage solicited. Office in Frankfort at the Capital Hotel, in Paris at the Paris Hotel, in Georgetown at S. Godey's. LEWIS & SONS, Frankfort, July 4, 1862-4t.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that L. F. GILL murdered his wife on the 4th day of April, 1862, in the county of Casey, and has fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, BERTHA MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of the said L. F. Gill to the jailer of Casey county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 7th day of July, A. D. 1862, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.



